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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,404	01/16/2004	Gagan Puranik	SKY03012	7481
25537	7590	02/12/2007	EXAMINER	
VERIZON PATENT MANAGEMENT GROUP 1515 N. COURTHOUSE ROAD SUITE 500 ARLINGTON, VA 22201-2909			TAYLOR, BARRY W	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		02/12/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,404

Applicant(s)

PURANIK ET AL.

Examiner

Barry W. Taylor

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,9-12 and 14-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,9-12 and 14-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1-2, 4-7, 9-12, 14-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al (2005/0227709 hereinafter Chang) in view of Diggelen (2004/0117114).

Regarding claim 6. Chang teaches a system for transmitting assistance location information to a plurality of telemetry devices over a two-way wireless network (tile, abstract), the system comprising:

a location server configured to generate the assistance location information from a location reference network within the wireless network (see figure 1 wherein location

server 170 used to provide telemetry device 160 location information obtained from a reference network 130 and 110 figure 2); and

a message server configured to broadcast the assistance location information to the plurality of telemetry devices over the wireless network (see message server "A-GPS Server" item 140 in figure 1 used to broadcast location information to telemetry device 160);

wherein the telemetry devices are configured to determine respective locations of the telemetry devices independently from the location reference network when out of coverage of the wireless network (see paragraphs 0015, 0028, 0032-0033, 0035 – 0038, 0041 wherein Chang discloses that server can calculate position of mobile device or the mobile device may itself calculate its position).

Chang does not use schedule.

Diggelen teaches a method and apparatus for using long-term satellite tracking data in a remote receiver (title, abstract). Diggelen teaches a server (102 figure 1) is used to schedule a transmission of new satellite tracking data to a remote receiver during a low traffic period (paragraphs 0010 – 0012, 0024, 0026 - 0028) to minimize the number of transactions between the receiver and the server thereby extending the operation outside of the service area of the network (paragraph 0012). Diggelen teaches the receiver can manually request satellite tracking data from the server (paragraph 0036) or the server can schedule a transmission of new satellite tracking data to the remote receiver during a low traffic period (paragraphs 0040 – 0042) thereby

providing assisted GPS information to remote receivers without having the remote receivers make the request for satellite tracking data thereby saving on system resources since the number of server transactions is minimized.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the A-GPS server as taught by Chang to incorporate the broad cast schedule as taught by Diggelen thereby saving on system resources by not requiring the remote receivers to request for new satellite tracking data when they roam outside of the service area as taught by Diggelen (paragraphs 0012).

Regarding claim 7. Chang teaches an Assisted-Global Positioning System (See "A-GPS Server" item 140 in figure 1).

Regarding claim 9. Change teaches server receives request for location information (abstract, paragraphs 0007, 0010 – 0012, 0014 – 0015, see well known point-to-point position service in paragraph 0022, 0026, 0028 – 0038, 0041).

Regarding claim 10. Change teaches telemetry devices are within a common zone among a plurality of zones within the wireless network (see 110 figure 1 and expanded view in figure 2 wherein plurality of zones are shown).

Method claims 1, 2, 4 and 5 are rejected for the same reasons as apparatus claims 6, 7, 9 and 10 since the recited apparatus would perform the claimed method steps.

Program claims 11, 12, 14 and 15 are rejected for the same reasons as apparatus and method claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-10 since the recited apparatus and method would perform the claimed program steps.

Regarding claim 20. Chang teaches an apparatus for obtaining location information over a two way wireless network (title, abstract and figure 1), the apparatus comprising:

means for transmitting a request for assistance location information to a location server over the wireless network, wherein the location server generates the assistance location information from a location reference network within the wireless network (see figure 1 wherein location server 170 used to provide telemetry device 160 location information obtained from a reference network 130 and 110 figure 2);

means for receiving a response from the location server over a point-to-point channel of the wireless network, the response containing the location assistance information (see figure 1 wherein location server 170 used to provide telemetry device 160 location information obtained from a reference network 130 and 110 figure 2); and

Chang does not mention using periodic message broadcasting.

Diggelen teaches a method and apparatus for using long-term satellite tracking data in a remote receiver (title, abstract). Diggelen teaches a server (102 figure 1) is used to schedule a transmission of new satellite tracking data to a remote receiver during a low traffic period (paragraphs 0010 – 0012, 0024, 0026 - 0028) to minimize the

number of transactions between the receiver and the server thereby extending the operation outside of the service area of the network (paragraph 0012). Diggelen teaches the receiver can manually request satellite tracking data from the server (paragraph 0036) or the server can schedule a transmission of new satellite tracking data to the remote receiver during a low traffic period (paragraphs 0040 – 0042) thereby providing assisted GPS information to remote receivers without having the remote receivers make the request for satellite tracking data thereby saving on system resources since the number of server transactions is minimized.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the A-GPS server as taught by Chang to incorporate the broad cast schedule as taught by Diggelen thereby saving on system resources by not requiring the remote receivers to request for new satellite tracking data when they roam outside of the service area as taught by Diggelen (paragraphs 0012).

Regarding claim 21. Chang teaches an Assisted-Global Positioning System (See "A-GPS Server" item 140 in figure 1).

Regarding claim 22. Chang teaches the apparatus can calculate the location itself (see paragraphs 0015, 0028, 0032-0033, 0035 – 0038, 0041 wherein Change discloses that server can calculate position of mobile device or the mobile device may itself calculate its position).

Regarding claims 23. Chang does not use schedule.

Diggelen teaches a method and apparatus for using long-term satellite tracking data in a remote receiver (title, abstract). Diggelen teaches a server (102 figure 1) is used to schedule a transmission of new satellite tracking data to a remote receiver during a low traffic period (paragraphs 0010 – 0012, 0024, 0026 - 0028) to minimize the number of transactions between the receiver and the server thereby extending the operation outside of the service area of the network (paragraph 0012). Diggelen teaches the receiver can manually request satellite tracking data from the server (paragraph 0036) or the server can schedule a transmission of new satellite tracking data to the remote receiver during a low traffic period (paragraphs 0040 – 0042) thereby providing assisted GPS information to remote receivers without having the remote receivers make the request for satellite tracking data thereby saving on system resources since the number of server transactions is minimized.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the A-GPS server as taught by Chang to incorporate the broad cast schedule as taught by Diggelen thereby saving on system resources by not requiring the remote receivers to request for new satellite tracking data when they roam outside of the service area as taught by Diggelen (paragraphs 0012).

Method claims 16-19 are rejected for the same reasons as apparatus claims 20-23 since the recited apparatus would perform the claimed method steps.

Response to Arguments

Art Unit: 2617

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 4-7, 9-12, 14-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor, telephone number (571) 272-7509, who is available Monday-Thursday, 6:30am to 5pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost, can be reached at (571) 272-7872. The central facsimile phone number for this group is **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group 2600 receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600, the 2600 Customer Service telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Centralized Delivery Policy: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the central fax number (571-273-8300).

Barry W. Taylor
Art Unit 2617


BARRY TAYLOR
PRIMARY EXAMINER